THE NATION UNITED AT HIS TOMB. THE REV. DR. MACARTHUR'S SERMON-NO MONU-

MENT COLLECTIONS IN THE CHURCHES. the Calvary Baptist Church, in Fiftyeventh-st., near Sixth-ave., the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacAr-nur preached yesterday morning, and in speaking of

Seneral Grant said:

"He did not love war for war's sake. He heard and beyed the voice of duty; he fought his country's butter and won his country's victories. He acgnowledged he sincerity of the South, but he realized most fully hat the South had no cause for war. The tramp, tramp faolitiers and citizens in the great funeral of yesterday as leard around the work. Beneath their feet they ampled secession and slavery so deep at they shall never know resurrection. Their ead compacted the Republic into a solid Nation. By e great lauentied hero's side stood solidiers who fought fiercest battle. Over his dead body they joined hands at bearts, and with uplifted faces they said "Let us re peace."

in fiercest battle. Over his dead body they said "Let us have peace."

Out of the baptism of blood there shall come forth a purified and ennobled Nation. America to-day takes her place in the first rank of the nations of the earth. The ribute of yesterday was not simply to do honor to a man; it was to exait the idea of a ruler taken from among the people. The tread of citizens and soldiers in the great funeral procession yesterday said to all the nations of the earth, "Thrones occupied by unworthy men must be remble and totter." Henceforth, there is no North, no Bouth, but one triumphant Nation, a Republic standing before the world.

After the service Dr. MacArthur said, in speaking of the Grant Monument Fund: "I think that the contributions toward the monument should, be National, and not confined to the few and the rich alone. General Grant was born poor, and died poor, and was always, more or less, the friend of the poor. I think we will alway a collection in our church for the monument, and the other churches will probably do the same. This will give all a chance to contribute something."

No collections for the Monument Fand were taken in the other churches, as most of the pulpits are supplied by out-of-town ministers, and many others are closed for the summer.

A TRIBUTE AT CONEY ISLAND.

growd of visitors and regular guests of the Coney Island hotels filled the amplitheatre at Manhattar Beach yesterday morning and listened to the memorial ach yesterday morning and listened to the memoria ach yesterday morning and listened to the memoria vices held there in honor of General Grant. Gilmore' ind occupied its asual place in the music pavilion life in front a pulpit-desk draped in black had been im vised. Behind this sat the Rev. Rebert Laird Collier e services opened with the Dead March in "Saul the full band. Then Madame Lazar Studwell sang o, and after the singing of "Nearer My God to Thee the antire congregation, Mr. Collier spoke for an hou the life and character of General Grant, mentionia by interesting reminiscences of his own acquantance the the General. In the course of his address he said the general. In the course of his address he said the the general of the course of his address he said the said was the said of the New Yorks can deepen the impress Grant's magnanimity."
Island was filled with strangers who had remained
eity over Sunday and all means of transportation

HIS HIGH QUALITY OF USEFULNESS.

The pulpit of the pretty Episcopal Church at archmont-on-the-Sound was filled yesterday as usual y the Rev. S. W. Young, recently of Trinity Church, Covington, Ky. Mr. Young is an Englishman by birth and education, but now considers himself so good an American that he speaks of his adopted land as "our His sermon yesterday was on the text: "O where is thy sting! O Grave, where is thy But his theme, after, all, was Grant and the of his life. In beginning to preach, Mr. Young riefly upon the belief in immortality as the conles men to form juster, judgments in regard to s in this world; and the growing standard by which on are measured when they are dead is their usefulness men are measured when they are dead is their usefulness to their race and State. People are carciess now of rank without character. The world reserves respect for lives fraitful of good results. It was from this point of view that the speaker close to discuss the here mourned by the Nation. Grant was the man whom the circumstances of the time called for, just as they called for Lincoln; and both Lincoln and Grant rose to the emergencies. Grant was to deal with the final crisis of the war and he did so. The usefulness asked of him he gave. In his office as President he might have been open to some criticism; and it was to be restricted that through fatherly kindness he let out of his sole keeping the reputation that really was not all his own. But as goldier and a family man he was worthy of the greatest praise. The lesson from the great here in those relations was the lesson men ought now to learn mast theroughly. Therein was taught the simple and self-forgetting performance of duty in the furtherance of use.

JUDGE DAVIS'S EULOGY OF GRANT.

Albion, N. Y., Aug. 8 (Special).-Three housand people assembled here on Saturday, on the asion of the Grant memorial exercises, and Judge Noah Davis, of New-York, was the crator of the day. He delivered an eloquent address. Judge Davis said: "I have left behind me in the city of New-York the greatest pageant America has ever seen, a funeral unsurpassed in grandeur since the day when all England followed Wellington to his grave, and the other day when all France welcomed the bones of Napoleon to the bosom of Paris. But I preferred to come hither, where at the time of war we united in the support of our Government, and where I could look down not upon such display as the great city sees, but upon true hearts mourning without pound or circumstance for the great dead whom ad was in the city of New-York the without pomp or circumstance for the great dead whom we bury to-day." Davis then spoke of the causes which led to the

outbreak of the Rebellion and after a review of the civil and military life of the great soldier gave some interesting personal reminiscences. He said :

and military life of the great soldier gave some interesting personal reminiscences. He said:

I knew the man, and a more modest, upright, devoted and humble-aninded man i never knew. He was ever attentive and firm in his maintenance of what he thought was right. His word was sacred and never broken. I never saw a man so tenderly attached to his wife and family, and in his friendship he was uniformly steadfast. He had no idea that his friends could be false to him. But if this confidence was a weakness, it was a weakness he only displayed in private life and never in public. He was utterly unsuspecting of the frauds perpetrated on him and others by the failure of the house with which he was connected. Dr. Newman said to me in reference to this that he was in General Grant's library two days before the crash came. General Grant's library two days before the crash came. General Grant's library two days before the crash came. General Grant's library two days before the crash came agency of the frauds of the sacress of my sous in business. They are each worth more than a milition." I speak without hesitation when I say he was as much deceived as any other victim of those frauds. It was my good fortune several years ago to meet him in Paris. He had then been through much of the Eastern world and was about to resume his travel. There was a great contrast in the General as he appeared there and as I had before known him. In Washington he was always a quiet listener, rarely speaking, and he was regarded as you know as a sphinx, the silent may, but in Paris he conversed freely. He had studied deeply the character and habits of the people, and especially of the humbler people, of every country in which he had been, and these were a frequent theme of his talk. Again at a dinner at the Union League Club the General in conversation spoke of the habits of the people of China and Japan, and the relations existing between them and their Governments. The gentlemen around him sat in almost perfect silence while he talked upon th

Judge Davis concluded his address with an eloquent peroration. During the ceremonies 101 guns were fired.

A NEW CHURCH AT LAKE GEORGE. SABBATH DAY POINT, Aug. 6 .- On a comsanding site here, at the crest of a beautiful meadsw sloping gently in all directions, Grace Memorial Union Chapel; has been built during the present season. The native stone from a neighboring hillside has supplied the most fitting material, and has been tastefully laid in "rock-face" with cement joints. A square tower at the southeast corner rises to a height of thirty feet in stone, above which is the open belfry with its pointed roof of rk-blue Pennsylvania slate. A generous entrance rch extending across the eastern end of the building cark-blue Pennsylvania slate. A generous cutrance perch extending across the eastern end of the building and a covered carriage porch at one side add greatly to semfort as well as to architectural effect. The interior is finished in Georgia pine, with chairs and pulpit of charry. The soating capacity of the church is 200, and can be increased to 300 if necessary. There is a hand-come organ, and the towar is provided with a chock and a 500 pound bell. A prominent feature of the church is the stained giass work. Seven of the windows have been presented as memorials. The chaacel window, which is rich in color and of exquisit design, is in memory of the Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., who for many years was paster of Calvary Baptait Church of few-York. One of the large windows on the side is in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Grace Gillette Dodge, wife of Mr. Norman w. Dodge, of New-York. The plans were contributed by W. B. Tutbill, of New-York.

The dedication service will be held on Angust 11, when the Rev. Jeseph Cook, of Beston, will make an address, and the Rev. R. S. MacAribur, D. D., of New-York, will breach the sermon. Services will be held regularly during the summer months and at frequent intervals suring the remainder of the year.

SUNDAY GROWDS AT ASBURY PARK. SBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 9 (Special).—The rehes here were crowded with worshippers to-day to many strolled by the sea. At the Presbyterian

AMONG THE LUMBER MEN. BUSY SCENES AT THE ALBANY MARKET.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUN ALBANY, Aug. 3 .- Albany next to Chicago i the largest lumber market in the United States. The along the Hudson River, with the Eric Canal in the rear along the Hudson River, with the Eric Canal in the rear, and has a dock frontage of nearly a mile and a half. Here millions of feet of lumber are annually received and shipped and thousands of men and boys have employment. The property belongs to the Van Rensselaer estate and commands a high) rent. The docts and slips are strong and well built and large sums of money are rearly expended to keep them in remail. Now the lower yearly expended to keep them in repair. Near the lower end of the district and across the canal, in the centre of a small park, stands the deserted manor house of the old Van Rensselaer Patrons, once the home of generations of that illustrious family. Directly across the fiver on the brow of the hill is another ancient manor house, once the home of a Van Rensselaer. The yards extend back from the river front to the canal in the rear, a distance o some six or seven hundred feet, and between each pair of yards is a slip running in from the canal to within a short distance of the office. Both canal and slips are crowded with boats of all descriptions loading and

unloading. Business in the district begins with the opening of navigation in the spring and closes with it in the fall Throughout the winter every little is done with the exception of an occasional shipment by rail. The piles are roofed over, the offices are locked up, and the dealers are rooted over, the offices are locked up, and the dealers move down to their winter quarters in the city. The offices or cottages used by the dealers, face the river within a short distance of the dock, and are strung out in line the whole length of the district. They are intended for occupancy only during about eight months of the year, and are light frame structures, owned by their respective occupants, who vie with each other in making them as attractive as possible. Some have grass plats and shade trees in front of them, are handso nished and far excel many of the summer cottages seen at watering-places. The majority of the dealers are residents of Albany and rank among her prominent citizens. The firms are divided up into what are known as Canada and Michigan houses, the one handling only Canada lumber, and the other only Michigan, though there are several firms in the district who handle spruce and hard

wood exclusively.

Most of the barges and river boats are owned or controlled by shippers or "scalpers," as they are called by the boatmen, who contract with the dealers for the shipment of their lumber. When a toyer does not specify how his lumber is to be shipped, it is left to the option of the dealer, who turns it over to his favorite shipper, or to the one who contracts to deliver it the cheapest as the case may be. The shippers pay for the leading and unloading and earry the lumber to the principal markets, New-York, Brooklyn and New-Jersey, at an average freight of from 85 cents to \$1 per 1,000 feet. An ordinary river boat will carry from 100,000 to 200,000 feet, while many of the barges will carry over half a million. The shippers are really the busiest men in the place and know everything that is going on. They are constantly on the tramp from one yard to another directing the leading and shipping of many lots of lumber for many different bayers and destinations, and when a buyer comes to market he is immediately taken in tow by one or more of them and escorted through the district. They virtually control the shipping business, and when loads are scarce on the canal and a canaler deserts its friendly waters to try his luck on the river, he necessarily has to place himself at their mercy for a load furnished

on commission.

All the larger vessels, barges, river boats and schooners load from the outside, as it is called, that is on the river front, and the lumber is caried to them from the yards. During the busy season the docks present a very lively appearance. Barges and canal boats lie two and three abreast the whole length of the district, hundreds of teams are carting lumber in all directions and drivers are shouting and urging them on, tugs are builing and down the channel, and above all is the incessant noise of down the channel, and above all the late is the late of the falling boards as swarms of men walk back and forth across the decks dropping them one by one.

The hardwood lumber comes from the South and West and the spruce and hemlock from Northern New-York.

and the spruce and hemlock from Northern New-York.
Albany is virtually a drying point, a vast sorting and storing yard, though millions of feet of lumber owned and controlled by Albany parties are annually shipped through here without rehandling. The northern limits of Canada and Michigan are levied on to supply the market, and from the loggers' camp in the forest to its destination at Albany the lumber passes through many hands and is transported thousands of miles, by oxpower in the woods, in drives down the rivers. by cossel on the lakes and by canal boat down the Eric. All the pine lember shipped from Canada is subject to a duty of \$2 per thousand feet. The master or purser of each vessel or boat affirms to three bills of lading, one for himself, one for the slipper and one for the consignee, and one of these being accomplished the others stand void. The master agrees to deliver the lumber in like good order and condition as when shipped, "the act of God, the Queen's enemies, fire and all and every the dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers and navigation of whatsoever nature and kind excepted." The consignees pay an average freight to Albany of \$2.75 per thousand feet from Ottawa, \$1.50 from Oswego and \$2 from Tonawanda and Baida'o, the captains 1 saving for the loading and unloading at an average of 25 cents per thousand feet. At the above shipping points the lamber as at Albany is all rehandled by shippers who furnish the boats with loads an commission and advance money for running expenses.

The lumbernen are of all nationalities—Canadians, Frenchmen, Englishmen, negroes and the muscular sons of Erin. In warm weather they work with shirt-fronts open, sleeves rolled back to the elbows and trousers of Erin. In warm weather they work with shirt-fronts open, sleeves rolled back to the elbows and trousers

the boats with loads an commission and advance money for running expenses.

The immerators are of all nationalities—Canadians, Frenchmen, Englishmen, negroes and the muscular sons of Erin. In warm weather they work with shirt-fronts open, sleeves rolled back to the chows and trousers turned up to the knees, and every part of the skin exposed to the sun is quickly tanned to the color of solcleather. They all wear heavy leather aprons strapped around the waist, and handle the lumber with the bare hands, which soon become so hardened that the roughest boards slide through them without leaving a solinter. The work is governed by a scale of prices adopted by the dealers, which remains fixed throughout the season, and strikes are a thing unheard of in the district. The men work side by slide in perfect harmony and quarrels are of rare occurrence. They care good wages during the summer and with a little economy can lay up enough to keep them through the winter, when all work in the district cases, though a majority of them are young men who let their wages slip from them as fast as carned.

Lite on the Eric Canal is anything but a pleasant existence. The boatmen as a rule are a rough, illiterate class of men, and some of the crews are made up of the lowest specimens of manhood conceivable. Fights along the canal are of common occurrence. Gaugs of roughs infest the locks and shipping ports and watch for a chance to pick a quarrel or to steal whatever they can lay their hands on. They are the dread of every decent boatman on the canal, but when a captain is known to have a good ingiting crew behind hum he is generally unmolested. One night last summer the crews of three boatts lying together in one of the upper slips of the district encaged in a fierce battle over some trivial occurrence, and afficen or sixteen men fought from boat to boat with fiets and clubs for nearly as hour, when the police got wirely of the affair and raided them. A strong antipathy always exists netween the dockmen and the boatmen, is not looked

AN INNOVATION AT CHAUTAUQUA. CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 9 (Special) .- For the Assembly has been organized, through the exertions of Dr. Vincenta collection was permitted to be taken on the grounds. It was for the Grant Monument Fund.

About \$200 was thus subscribed in one meeting.

Bishop Randall S. Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Bislop Randail 5. Foster, of the Machouse Episcopia.
Church, preached this morning in the Amphitheatre to an audience of nearly 4,000 persons, on the right and importance of free discussion of religious questions.
This afternoon at 2 o'clock memorial services were held This afternoon at 2 o'clock memorial services were nearly in honor of those who had been connected with, or who had been visitors to the Chautauqua Assumbly, and who had died during she past year. Chancellor Vincent pronunced an eulogy on General Grant. The Rev. Dr. Neely, of Potteville, Penn., paid a graceful tribute to the memory of Mr. Colfax, and Bishop Foster spoke of Bishop Wiley. The platform of the Amphitheatre was draped with emblems of mourning. At 8 o'clock this evening the Rev. Dr. James A. Warden, of Philadelphia, preached.

THOUSANDS LISTEN TO EVANGELIST MOODY. NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9-Fully 3,000 persons struggled for admittance to the Moody meetings o-day and the large audience room, and resistion had to-day and the large audience room and recitation hall were packed, people being present from all the surrounding country. The Rev. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, preached in the morning on "The First Fruits." At 3 o'clock the Rev. George C. Needham preached; followed at 4 o'clock by Mr. Moody.

THEY WILL BE THERE.
Washington Letter to The Albany Journal.
is a small but determined contingent of
men making ready to invade the seclusi
gdale in the Adirondacks in advance. There is a small but do invade the second of the paper men making ready to invade the second of the Bleomingdale in the Adrondacks in advance of the President's arrival. When he goes up there from the President's arrival. When he goes up there from the funeral of General Grant he will find them sitting on every pine log in the vicinity, sharpening their pencils for action; and between these on the one hand and the mosquitoes and hark flies on the other, he will wonder just where the selitude "comes in."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. THE INDIAN AND THE COWBOY.

ETTER FROM THE HOV. JOSEPH NIMMO, JR THE NATION MUST BE JUST TO ITS CITIZENS AS WELL

AS GENEROUS TO ITS WARDS.

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A few days ago ex-Delegate Ouray, of Arizona, called on Inflan Commissioner Atkins and presented to him a number of startling facts as to the murlering of white settlers, cattlemen and their employes, commonly known as "cowboys," by a band of Apache Indians, the most savage of their race within the borlers of the United States. Mr. Ouray asked that these untamable and bloodthirsty savages might be disarmed. Mr. Atkins replied that if the Indians are disarmed, the cowboys ought also to be disarmed. It would be disingenuous and unfair to comment upon this remark in any partisan spirit. It was undoubtedly the expression of a sporadic thought. Evidently the Commissioner has not yet had time to inform nisuself as to the merits of the complex Indian question in its relations to civilization, to the public domain and to the industries which have sprung up in the great interior during the last twenty years. Besides, he voiced a sentiment which entirely comports with the attitude of the National Government toward our frontiersmen in the trials and dangers to which they have been exposed from hostile Indians for more than fifty years. During all that time the Government has in almost all cases failed adequately to espouse the cause of the settler, except in the case of violent outbreaks involving Indian wars. Thus the frontiersmen have been forced to organize for their own protection, and the conflicts which have ensued have given rise to a series of bloody reprisals on both sides. But the time has come when a temporizing policy, dictated by a false sentimentality, and administered by unpractical methods of dealing with the whole Indian question should cease. The togical result of this pauper upon civilized society. Thus he has had pre-sented to him the opportunity of learning some of the vices of civilization, while carefully isolated from the elevating influences of its enterprises and its civic virtues. Reflect for a moment upon the conditions under which the young men of the Indian tribes are reared upon the

reservations. First, there is the spirit of restlessness begotten of J4leness, for it is a traditional and cherished belief of the Indian that labor is degrading to a man, that it is the function of woman to work and of man to hunt and to fight. Then again from his earliest childhood he listens to the tales of his elders, who speak only of wrongs done by the whites to the Indians, and who in the fervid eloquence of the chill of nature tell stories of Indian provess which throw, into the shade Paistaff's account of his single-handed encounter with eleven men in buckram on Kendal Green. Thus the young men are fired with a thirst for glory and revenge. Ever and anon the valu essay is made by these poor ignorant creatures to recover the lost estate of their ancestors, and to exchange the dull life of a pauper for that of a nomalic savaze. No claim is made to prophetic wisdom in saying that, in all probability, the present outbreaks constitute thelast expiring efforts of resistance to the inevitable decree, that elvilization has the right of way to the future on this continent. Throughout that year area lying between the 100th meridian and the Sierra Sevada Eange, an area sreater in extent than the portion of the United States situated east of the Mississippi River, the Indian and the cowboy stand today as the representatives of the past and of the future. Only twenty-five years ago the bufulo reamed over that yeast region as freely as when the Pikrima landed at Plymouth Rock. The Indians were at that time generally allowed, upon the approach of spring, to wander off from their reservations, and to encage freely in the chase over that immense area as their ancestors had done before them. But this is no longer permissible. A wonderful change has taken place,—unparalleled in the history of the world's progress. During the brief period of a score of years five transcontinental railway lines have been constructed with interlacic, branches, Resides, about the year 1866 the discovery was made that on these year plains, where the butulo grazed, cattle and horses and sheep can be raised, assking their new food and water from the time they are able to browse until they are ready to be shipped to the great live stock markets of the interior, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chiengo. The results of that discovery and of constructing those lines of transportation have been to place that entire area as completely within the dominion of intelligent enterprise as is the State of Massachusetts. The bufula has disappeared and the very inducement to bunting has consed. When the Indian now attempts to capture cattle and horses and to take the scale of the section of the comboys have become a thoroughly decided as a savage. The talles which we have heard of cowboy outrages are faily matched ancestors, and to exchange the dall life of a pauper for that of a nomalic savace. No claim is made to prophetic

ardinous and denorable occupation, independent, chivalric and daring, and throughout a vast undeveloped area the pioneer of civilization and of commerce.

Throughout that region property interests have already been ereafed to the value of \$400,000,000, which interests are as deserving of protection by the National Government against Indian depredations as is the property of the citizens of New-York City by their municipal government against the depredations as is the property of the citizens of New-York City by their municipal government against the depredations as is the property of the citizens of New-York City by their municipal government against the depredations of tiberes and robbers. The progress of civilization forbids that we should longer permit the Indian to roam beyond the borders of his reservation as a nomadle savaze. Any lim of policy which permits tils is false to the best interests of humanity, and is deserving of severest reprobation. The total Indian population is now instanticant in proportion to the white population, even within the limits of the area of their possible depredations. Let us deal with the Indian question in the spirit of human kindness, but remember that we must be just to our fellow-countrymen as well as generous to our wards, the aborigines. It has been my duty recently, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, to investigate and discuss the important questions which have arisen during the past few years, touching the disposition of the public lands, and to express views as to investigate and demoralizing rolley of exempting from settlement in the Indian Territory and on some of the life to land in the great interior has had some abnormal developments which expecially call for legislative and administrative action. These are burning questions of the day and demand the carness attention of Congress and of the Administration. They are now being investigated by committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and it is to be hoped that the public

THE GENERAL'S LOVE FOR HIS OLD COMRADES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The interest at present engrossing the public mind about our dead General induces me to ask room in your columns for a brief recital of an interview that I had with our truly democratic President. In 1871 I went to Washington for the purpose of suggesting to Congress the necessity of taking such action as would open our National cometeries for the interment of poor and honorably discharged Union soldiers. I carried letters of introduction to Senators, members of Congress, and others, from General Dix, Horace Greeley, congress, and others, the same will be selecters I succeeded in emilsting the sympathy and active influence of Senator Henry Wilson and General B. F. Butler, who took charge of the movement, one in the Senate the other in the House.

By the advice of Generals Wilson and Butler I sought

and obtained interviews with many of our leading Representatives in Congress and explained the object of my mission and the necessity for it, President Grant's leve and respect for his old contrades induced me to seek an interview with him, which I obtained through General Dent, who presented me as the poor soldiers' friend and the representative of the Ladies' Union Relief Association of New-York, at the President's request I detailed some of the every-day work of those patriotic ladies in abling sick and disabled soldiers and their families, and referred him especially to two bills auggested by them and passed by Congress; namely, a bill to protect the veterans from dishonest claim agents in the payment of pensions. I then explained our present application to Congress relative to the National cometries, and the necessity for speedy action, and finishediny appeal by stating "that a pauper's grave was not a fit resting-place for a dead hero." The President seemed moved awdasked "who was managing the matter in Congress i" I told him Senator Wilson and General Butler. He replied, "Tell the Generals that when they find that I can be of any service in this, or any other matters that will benefit my old comrades, to come to me without healtancy. Before leaving the President I handed him my watch and asked him to be kind enough to read the superscription reads: "Presented to George 8. McWatters by members of the Ladies' Union Soldier." After reading it, he said, very earnestly, "I would rather be the possessor of that, having legitimately earned it, than have the honor of founding a sollege."

Nete-York, Aug. 7, 1885.

\*\*A HERPETUAL TRIBUTE TO GENERAL GRANT. and obtained interviews with many of our leading Representatives in Congress and explained the object

A 1 ERPETUAL TRIBUTE TO GENERAL GRANT.

A I ERPETUAL TRIBUTE TO GENERAL GRANT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Any one who has made the trip up or down the Potomac River, I think, will agree that the respect paid to the memory of Washington, by the toiling of the bells of all stoamboats and the heisting of the flags at half-mast of all Government vessels when passing his tomb at Mount Vernou, is a most tonching and appropriate tribute. As the proposed tomb of General,

Grant will be situated on a commanding bluff of the Hudson, and the menument, when erected, will be in full view from the river, I hope The Thibuxe will urge the observance of the same ceremony by the pilots of captains of all our river steamers when passing its site. The impressiveness of the tolling bell will appeal to the feelings of every passenger and should go fur to reconcile every one to the appropriateness of the selection of a site where General Grant's memory can thus be honored for all time.

New York, Aug. 5, 1885.

TO DISGRACE ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY. DETAILS OF AN ALLEGED POLITICAL SCHEME WHICH

OUGHT TO BE EFFECTUALLY SPOILED. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, writing from Albany some days ago, said that it was not generally believed there that a conspiracy existed in St. Lawrence to prevent the return to the Legislature of Assemblyman Curtis and Senator Gilbert. What falls to be credited at Albany is a matter of absolute knowledge shame or coerce St. Lawrence into decency, the con spiracy is likely to succeed. The public is entitled to know the facts in the matter, and I beg the privilege of giving them through your columns.

George M. Gleason, who brought shame on the Hd District of St. Lawrence while in the Assembly in Tweed's day, has an itching to be returned once more to the Legislature. His original purpose was to make a canvass for the successorship to Senator Gilbert. He had at one time gone so far in this direction as to satisfy himself that he could secure the nomination, but the counsel of friends persuaded him that he was in such disfavor in the district as a whole that the prize would turn to ashes in his hands. But in his own district his strength is greater, and he has consequently concluded to try conclusions with General Curtis and make a fight for the Assembly nomunation. The one commendable thing about Gieason is that during all the years he has lived under the odium of the record he made at Albany he has been faithful to the Republican cause—working for all the party's candidates every year and contributing liberally to meet the expenses of campaigns. No denunci-ation or rebuke has ever source him or made him a Democratic ally. This consideration, coupled with pop-ular dislike of some of his enemies and the fact that he will spend any money necessary to secure delegations make it probable that he will be nominated and General

It is believed by those who best know Mr. Gleaso that if he is nominated and elected, he will insist on being sent to the Senate two years hence as a reward therefor. Cherishing this purpose, and also animated by the natural desire to be revenged on the instrument which thwarted his first plans, Mr. Gleason made it : condition of his withdrawal from the Senatorial canvass that Mr. Gilbert should be slaughtered. Until this cru sade against Senator Gilbert took form, the sentiment of all the district was favorable to him. Lewis County of all the district was favorable to him. Lewis County was pleased with his service, and expected his renomination. The people of St. Lawrence admired and trusted him; only the politicians desired his retirement. This was the condition of affairs when Mr. Gleason, Dolph Lyade, and other St. Lawrence "statesmen" went to Albany last spring and met a few gentlemen from Lewis, to whom they is substance said: "If Lewis will send a delegation to the next Senatorial convention, with request for the nonlination of a Lewis County man for Senator, that request shall be heeded. Make your arrangements to this end, and we will nominate wismosever you present. You need not, so far as St. Lawrence is concerned, write even a postal or cross the line." This was enough to bring Charles L. Knapp, of Lowville, forward as a candidate. He will, of course, have the delegation from his own county. Senator Gilbert will equally, of course, be zealously supported by Frankin. St. Lawrence must decide between them. The Hid District of that county is believed to be as safely for Mr. Gilbert as Frankin is. The Hid District will in all probability be for Mr. Knapp. The Hid District will in all probability be for Mr. Knapp. The Hid District will in all probability be for Mr. Knapp. The Hid District will in all probability be for Mr. Knapp. The Hid District will in all probability be for Mr. Knapp. The Hid District will in all probability be for Mr. Knapp. The Hid District will in all probability be for Mr. Knapp. The Hid District is debatable ground.

The preference of the people of all the districts of St. Lawrence is concelled even by his opponents to be overwhelmingly in favor of Mr. Gilbert, but the tricksters who are fixhing him count upon thwarting this will by activity and manupulation. The query is therefore properly addressed to the Republican rank and file of St. Lawrence set its soal of approval upon the work of Senator Lynde in the Legislature by twice renominations shall be made months in advance by a justa of their most disreputa was pleased with his service, and expected his renom

of them, at heart hostile to the scheme, but do not pro-nounce against it because unwilling to break with the Lyndo-Gleason crowd on account of any matter which does not more immediately affect them. The people, whose hearts are right, are thus lead-eriess, and are likely to be beaten even before they reside the disprace that it is sought to put upon them. The press outside of the district can expose the conspiracy if it will, and exposure will defeat it. If it will not render this service, the Republican party as a whole must bear the sigma of having George M. Gleason in the Assembly next year and the year after and then in the Somate for the two years following. It goes without saying that the

THE "D CLUB" AND THE PRESHAIR FUND.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Str: In December, 1883, a number of Westfield girls from twelve to inteen years out, organizate a title sale is a cial ciub called the "D." The significance of the name is a secret so well kept by these young misses that no one else knows it, but the chief object of the organization eise knows it, but the chief object of the organization everyholy knows to be to raise money for The Transures. "Fresh-Air Fund." Last year they sent you \$6.25. This year they have raised more than five times as much by means of a fair held at the house of Mr. William Hart. The proceeds, \$34, are inclosed herewith. The minuses of the members are as follows: Edith M. Sayers, president; Josie Hodges, vice president; Bessel Hart, secretary; Lucy Brew, trassurer; Bertha Hart, Fannie Sanson, Emma Darst, Laura Rich, Mabel Sayers, Hattle Clark, and Annie Dailas.

Westfield, N. J., July 28, 1885.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

In addition to the completest possible account of the National funeral honors paid to General Grant, diling twenty-one of its broad columns, THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of yesterday presented to its readers a notable collection of choice articles, among which may be named the following: Abraham Lincoln; treading the wine-press alone, by the Hon. George B. Loring; The Story of a Stage Play, how "The Mikado" was composed, by Mr. W. S. Gilbert : Grant's Dirge, a poem by Mr. George Parsons Lathrop; "Harry of the West," personal memories of Henry Clay, by the Hon. Morton McMichael; Scientific Rowing, by Prof. Richard A. Proctor; Notes from London, personal and social, by G. W. S.; letters from Paris about General Grant and the statues of Pinel and Voltaire; London letter about "The Fatthfull Shepherdesse performed in the open air at Coombe; New-England sketch of " The Woman Who Put In a Pump" letter describing a dinner with the Cheyennes : sketches of local life and scenes; current anec-dotes; Groups in the Hotels; book review; poetry; letters from summer resorts, etc. News was well given, the following being a summary of

was well given, the following being a summary of leading topies:

FOREIGN—A memorial service in honor of General Grant was held in Paris yesterday. —— England has received pacific assurances from Russia in regard to the Afghan boundary dispute, —— Donald Crawford has brought proceedings for divorce from his wife and has made Sir Charles Dilke co-respondent in the case. —— Boydell, who attempted to blackmail Mr. Gladstone, has been sentedeed to six months' imprisonment. —— A reward of £500 has been offered for Robert Farquharson, the absection of the Dublin branch of the Munster Bank. —— There wore 1.662 deaths from cholera in Spain on Friday. —— The five northern States of Mexico it is reported will secede if the English debt is assumed Copies may still be had at this office or by mail. Copies may still be had at this office or by mail Price 3 cents.

THE COURTS.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT. CHAMBERS—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 5, 14, 15, 36, 40, 42, 51, 52, 55, 56, 67, 70, 74, 112, 113, 110, 126, 127, 178, 129, 130, 131, 132, 140, 166, 216, 233, 239, 242, 253, 253, 262, 263.

SUBRODATE'S COURT—Rollins S.—Patrick Butledge, 9-30 a m: Eitrabeth B Schroeder, 10 a m; Japo Midleiton, John Wallies, Mary Gettrude Hamilton, Michael Wachenderter, Thomas McLarthy, Eachel Moses, 10,30 a m; Elizabeth Christie, Hugh O'Brion, Susan Prissoil, 11 a m; Sarah M Mead, Joseph W Schermerhorn, 11:30 a m; Carrier Grover, 12 Bb. Mead, Joseph W Schermerhorn, 11:30 a m; Currier Grover, 12 m.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Before Gildersleeve J. and Asst. Dist. Attorney Purdy.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 10, 17, 18, 10, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 26, 37, 38.

Ice-Cream, female appetite for: Traces of this joke found in the early Aryan inscriptions—Figures found on monolith at Cunaxa, representing a male and female figure seated at a banquet. The female has a large mound of some edible before her. The expression on the male's face that of astonishment and anxiety, while he looks at a small cole supposed to be one of the Aryan tennilli or common coins. On the other side of the monolith is a group, representing one man failing down a steep flight of steps, having evidently been thrown by a grinning group who stand at the head of the descent. Dr. folliemann tainks this spirited representation is indicative of the fate of those who took the co-cream joke into Aryan newspaper offices.—[Beston Transcript.]

THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, AUG. 9-P. N While the Sub-Treasury at New-York gained in the five days ended Thursday evening some \$800.000, the Treasury's payments elsewhere exceeded its receipts to such an amount that its general statement, issued on Friday, shows a balance reduced by about \$300,000. The loss of gold and the gain in legal tenders about offset each other; the amount of National bank notes held is \$774,355 less than a week ago, and the net silver bal \$774,355 less than a week ago, and the net silver balance is \$548,448 greater. In the cases where certificates of deposit are a confusing element, the changes were effected as follows: The loss of \$857,160 in gold by a loss of \$21,280 in the metal, plus an increase of \$865,880 in the amount of outstanding certificates; the gain of \$862,-558 in legal tenders by a gain of \$2.107,558 in the notes less an issue of \$1,245,000 of certificates; the gain of \$348,448 in silver dollars and bullion, by a gain of \$160,-538 in the metal plus a redsympton of \$387,910 of certificates. 538 in the metal plus a redemption of \$387,910 of cer tificates. The fractional silver—non-legal-tender—coin were reduced \$145,292.

Subjoined are the results of Friday's statement as compared with those of the statement of August 1:

August 1, 1885. August 7, 1885. Changes. hon less certifi-cates and \$100,-000,000 for re-\$25,984,811 \$25,097,651 Dec. \$887,16 United States notes less cer-tificates. 16,971,149 17,833,698 Inc. 862,55 8,244,428 7,470,073 Dec. 774,355 10,744,546 10,761.383 Inc. 71.491.008 72.010.058 Inc. 548.448 Totals.

Deduct for funds
held to redeem
National bank \$133,436,533 \$133,202,861 Dec. \$233,672

50,403,909 50,361,429 Dec. 42,480 Net available bal-\$83,032,624 \$82,842,431 Dec. \$191,192 25.857.173 25.211.881 Dec. 145,292

Total balance.. \$108.389,797 \$108,053,313 Dec. \$336,484 The feature of last week's bank statement is the ex-pansion of \$6,543,300 in loans. The fact was a surprise to the public and much interest was manifested to know the occasion. An analysis of the detailed statement clearly points the class of the new loans that were made. Of the amount of the expansion the Bank of New-Yorkcontributed \$3,851,000 in increasing its loans nearly 50 per cent-from \$7,875,-000 to \$11,726,000. The American Exchange shows an expansion of \$468,000 and the Park \$588,000. Those three banks together furnished \$4.900,600; the principal part of the remainder of the expansion (\$1,642,400) was contributed by "Wall Street"—that is, Stock Exchange banks—in sums ranging from \$150,000 to \$300,000, while some of the uprown banks made small contractions. The Bank of New-York lost \$1,752,000 specie and \$710,000 legal tenders (total reduction of reserve \$2,462,000), and its deposits were increased \$1,368,000, which varies only \$21,000 from the increased siven by the difference between the amounts of its expansion of loans and its loss of cash. The different items balancing so nearly is evidence that the reported figures are synstantially correct. The general statement shows a loss of \$2,129,000 in eash and a reduction of \$46,000 in circulation, which taken with the expansion in loans calls for an increase of \$4,443,300 in deposits; the reported increase is \$3,780,500. The loss in cash and the increase in deposits combined to reduce the surplus reserve \$3,085,025, so that with a total reserve now that is \$50,700,000 greater than the reserve of a year ago the ratio to deposits is only 5,78 per cent greater than it was then. The following compares Friday's statement with those of the corresponding dates of 1834 and 1883; expansion of \$468,000 and the Park \$588,600. Those

Legal tenders .... The following shows the relation between the total re-erve and the total deposit liabilities: Specie \$63,650,100 Legal-tenders 26,990,700 \$76,346,000 \$115,086,500 31,341,700 43,259,000 \$90,610,800 \$107,687,700 \$158,345,500 81,307,125 76,541,000 96,607,625 \$9,333,675 \$31,146,600 \$61,637,475 27.85 85.17 40.91 The following is vesterday's statement in detail:

Loans. Specie. Legal. | Deposits. | Loans | Specie | Tender | Deposits | Lion | 1/1/2000 | 574800 | 1000000 | 1528000 | 400000 | 8341000 | 2343000 | 7-01800 | 2343000 | 7-01800 | 2343000 | 7653000 | 3422500 | 11971200 | 319230 | 312100 | 574200 | 556200 | 3913000 | 311000 | 235500 | 2353000 | 2393000 | 451900 | 295500 | 2855000 | 2393000 | 2393000 | 11000 | 2070100 | 2070360 | 417100 | 11000 | 2070100 | 2070360 | 417100 | 11000 | 2070100 | 2070360 | 417100 | 11000 | 2070100 | 2070360 | 417100 | 11000 | 2070100 | 2070360 | 417100 | 120800 | 183700 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 135700 | 135700 | 135700 | 135700 | 135700 | 130800 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 235500 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 2355000 | 23 Banks. New-York Manhattan Merchants Mechanics 423000 45000 431500 | Market. | 2817100 | 438100 | 586900 | 2711500 | 431500 | Sincholas | 187700 | 262900 | 298100 | 1381800 | 347600 | Sincholas | 187700 | 262900 | 298100 | 3482000 | 347600 | Counterth | 2875000 | 776600 | 415000 | 478200 | 347600 | Counterth | 2875000 | 276900 | 276900 | 276900 | Counterth | 287500 | 2723700 | 2983100 | 298600 | 286000 | 27600 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 276000 | 27600

The monetary situation presented no new feature

Sext Nat... [1250800] 28500 [28500] [145000] 193000 [183000] 183000 [183000] 1 1863. The crop of 1863 was small and that of 1884, have wat an extruordinarily large one. The shortage of the winter wheat crop, however, is having some effect upon the receipts which at the interior points are running only little more than one-half of what they were at the same time in 1884 and 1883, but the stocks of wheat in market are new 38,500,000 against 15,000,000 at same date 1884 and 18,000,000 in 1883. Corn improved about two cents on the small stock and light receipts, notwithstanding the outlook new favors as large a crop for 1885 as there was in 1884. Provisions yielded to the pressure of the pressure of the same of the pressure of

ure of large applies and decline 1 70 cents for park, 20,

BHIPMENT There are less fears of a "corner" in the Augustill that option holds a premium of 46 point september. The final docline on deliveres for a range from 2 to 3 points, and for next year point. Spot was dull, both for consumption and a The prices declined 1-16 and recovered and en 10's cents. The latest reports of condition favorers are as follows:

For the week, bales ..... 9,706 2,263 Since September 1, bales ...5,050,260 4,804,050 EXPORTS

Sinco September I, bales. ... 5,030,200

KEFORTS.

For the week, bales. ... 14.351

Sinco September I, bales. ... 4,673,785

Sinco September II bales. ... 4,673

The subjoined table gives the highest, lowest and final prices and number of shares sold, together with the final figures of a week ago of forty active or representative stocks: WEERLY RANGE. Actual sales | Pinc High Low't Final Aug. Name. Mem & Char. M & St J prf. M K & T..... Mo Pac N Y Cent.
N Y Ce StL pr
N Y LE & W
N Y O & W
N Y O & W
N O Pao, pr
Or R & N
Or Trans
Phil and Read.
P P Car Co
Rich & Dan.
Rich & Dan.
Rich & W Pt.
St P & D, prf
St P M & M.
Texas & Pae 4.915 19.950 1,090 9.815 27.657 6.088 77.695 6.200 4.094 2,990 174 14.310 8.085 50,385 50,385 170,883 6.300

Sales of 40 stocks..... The following were Saturday's quotations for unlisted

Bild. Asked.

Bankers & Mercht
Gen morterage. 4
Boston, Hart and
Erie new stock. 2
Bos. Hos. T. and
West stock 3
Do. debenture. 46
Bor. Trust bonds 6
Bor. Prust bonds 6
Bor. Crust bonds 6
Bor. Crust bonds 6
Bor. Crust bonds 6
Bor. River construction 100 per cent 1
Bor. How the is. 57
Billin E. R. St. R
Bor. How when is. 57
Bor. How G. con 44
Bor. How G. 4 ..

Come scrip. 42 Geo. Pac. 1st. 6 par cent X. 99%

The mining stock markets last week were dull and featureless. The sales at the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange amounted only to 27,930 shares to days) against 57,555 shares for the preceding week. The Consolidated Stock stocks monopolized a large part of the small business with irregular and uninsportant fluctuations. Consolidated California and Virginia rose from \$1 90 to \$2 15. Sierra Nevada declined from \$1 65 to \$1 45 \$2 \$1 60. Union Consolidated rose from \$0 cents to \$1. Hale & Norcross declined from \$6 25 to \$5 \$2 and recovered to \$6 50. Beat & Beicher rose 20 cents to \$2 40 and closed at \$2 30, and Sutro, which furnished nearly one-th-rd of the whole business was off 1 cent \$17 cents. The Bodie and the Colorado stocks were quiet without noticeable changes in figures. Horn Silver sold in a small way at \$2 05 a \$2.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA. CHICAGO, 81. FAUL 1888. 1884. 1885.
Number of miles 1.147 1.307 1.557
Fourth week in July 41.233 466,769 468.876
Jan. 1 to July 31 2.808,238 3,160,309 2,774,783

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Number of miles. 1.551 2.468 2.79
Fourth week in July. \$175.000 \$177.000 \$2001.00

Month of July. 548,000 642,307 224,372

Jan. 1 to July 31 2,774,502 2,647,411 4,243,344 EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

EUROPEAN FINANCIA', MARKET'S

LONDOS, Aug. 8-2 p. m.—Atlantic and Great Western

Pirst Mortgage Trustess Certificates, 27's, do Second Mortgage, 7'y, Canadian Pacific, 44's; Ette, 10's; Illinois Central
135's; St. Paul Common, 81's; Reading 9's,
Paris advices quote Three per cent Rentes at 80 france

S2's; centimes for the second.
4 p. m.—Eric, 18's do, econd Consols; 64's; Illinois Central,
135; St. Paul Common, 81's; New-York Contral, 100's,
3 p. m.—The amount of bolison withdrawn from the Bank
of May land on balance to-day is 250,000.
Paris advices quote exchange on London at 25 france 18
centimes for cheeks.

COTTON MARKETS—BY TELE PAPT.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 8.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton steady: Middling Uplands 5-1.0d; Middling Orieans, 5-5.1. saics—9.000 bales, inclining 1,000 for apeculation and export; raceipts mass pruture steady: Uplands Low Middling clause. Arrest mass sopromber delivery, 5-34-64d; do. September and October delivery, 5-38.46d; do. September and October delivery, 5-37-64d; do. November and December and October delivery, 5-38-64d; do. November and December and September and Septembe